

# Newport Mercury

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## The Mercury.

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

102 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and forty-second year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns, filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected, interesting and valuable for the time. It is published every Wednesday morning, except on holidays, at the office of the publisher, 102 Thames street, Newport, R. I. The price is \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies are sold at 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

### Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

MALBONE LODGE No. 18, N. E. O. P., John Allen, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings in each month.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, James McLaughlin, President; Alex. McLaughlin, Secretary; meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday evenings of each month.

REARWOOD LODGE No. 11, K. of P., Albert C. Chubb, Chancellor; Commander, Daniel B. Hull, Keeper of Records and Seal; meet every Friday evening.

DAVIS DIVISION No. 4, U. B. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain, Charles H. Ellis, Recorder; meets first Friday evening in each month.

## Local Matters.

1758-1899

For the one hundred and forty-second time the Newport Mercury makes its appearance as No. 1 of a volume, thus informing its patrons that it has reached one more milestone on its journey and has started this year on its one hundred and forty-second volume. Notwithstanding its great age it shows no sign of decay and hopes for at least another generation to make its regular weekly visits to its patrons. Of course with the opportunities for making new acquaintances and forming new friendships which so long a life has secured the Mercury has year by year increased its circulation and subscription list until there is now not a single state in the Union and but very few cities where it is not a familiar friend.

The Mercury, as is well known, was founded on June 12, 1758, by James Franklin, a nephew of Benjamin Franklin. The latter taught his nephew the printer's trade in Philadelphia and in 1758 James returned to this city, bringing with him the press which his uncle had brought from London and upon which Benjamin Franklin had learned his trade. The little sheet 12 x 7 inches was launched on the shifting tides of the world's fickleness and has stood its ground ever since. Though its founder left the city some time after the paper started on its career, its publication was carried on by his mother and later by his brother-in-law until 1770, when it was sold to Solomon Southwick. This gentleman, intensely loyal to the colonial government and bitterly hostile to its adversaries, used his columns liberally to denounce in scathing terms the sayings and doings of the colonies' foes and boldly flouted on his paper the motto—

"Unbowed by tyrants  
We'll die, or be free."

Some authorities claim that, in December, 1776, fearing that the British, who were preparing to land here, would destroy his plant, he buried his press and type in the yard of the old Kilburn house on Broadway, but that a Tory discovered its whereabouts and gave information to the British, who dug them up and printed a paper while they remained on the Island. Another authority claims that the plant was removed and the paper published at Rehoboth during the British invasion of this town.

After the evacuation of the British in 1780 Henry Barber purchased the paper, which was published by different members of the Barber family until 1830 when it became the property of Messrs. Fred A. Pratt and George C. Mason. In 1854 Mr. Mason sold his interest to David M. Coggeshall and the latter four years later transferred his interest to William Messer. In 1858 Mr. Pratt bought out his partner and became the sole proprietor. Mr. Pratt continued the business until 1872, in which year it became the property of Mr. John P. Sanborn, who remained its proprietor until 1894 when the Mercury Publishing Company, was incorporated. Mr. Sanborn becoming treasurer and manager of the corporation. From a small office with an equipment of one hand press and a few boxes of type the plant has now grown to two cylinder and several platen presses and has a large and varied assortment of job types, in addition

to which a complete new "dress" to the paper is added this week. Hand power has given place to electricity, an electric motor being used to run all the presses. The paper, after changing its headquarters many times, a decade ago became possessed of a home of its own, Mr. Sanborn having purchased the site and erected the building where the paper is now published.

The Mercury has ever striven to meet the expectations of its friends and patrons and that it has succeeded is evidenced by its large and growing subscription list. New departments have from time to time been introduced in its columns, the latest being that commenced in January of the present year—the historical and genealogical columns, which were designed especially for those interested in research of that nature, but which have proven of interest to many others. These columns are open to all desiring to ask or answer questions pertaining to historical or genealogical matters, whether they are subscribers or not, preference of course being given, when a large number of notes or queries are received, to those sent by subscribers, the others being inserted when we are not so crowded. This department, as we have stated, is widely read and has already proven of great benefit to many seekers after facts and data in their field.

We hope you like our new dress and assure you that we shall endeavor to be as good as we look in the way of news, editorials and in the other departments.

### Need of Good Sidewalks.

For years Newport has been spending large sums of money on her streets, until now she has them in good condition. But during all this time not a dollar has been spent on the sidewalks and today Newport sidewalks are a by-word among all people, and the subject of very unfavorable comment among our visitors. Few people can understand why a pedestrian cannot have as good accommodations as the horses and cattle that travel our streets. It is not an unfrequent sight to see people walking in the middle of the street, that portion of the roadway being in so much better condition than the sidewalks.

There is now a movement on foot to make the Newport sidewalks what they should be. As these sidewalks have been so long neglected it will take considerable money to do the work. This work being in the nature of a permanent improvement the people are to be asked Tuesday to authorize the City Council to issue \$50,000 worth of bonds, the proceeds to be used in improving the sidewalks of the city. This proposition should meet with an affirmative response; money cannot be raised for a more needed object. The sum asked for, if rightly used, will add many times that amount to the beauty of the city and the comfort of its inhabitants as well as enhance our good name among our many thousands of visitors.

### Old Colony Crew Wins.

The cutter race for the silver cup offered by Mr. P. P. Garretson for crews from the North Atlantic squadron and from this city was pulled in the harbor Saturday evening. Four cutters were entered, one each from the Old Colony ships, the New York, Texas and Indiana. There was a large crowd on all the wharves and at the torpedo station as well as crowding the course in small boats and interest in the race ran high.

The course was the usual one of 21 miles, from the flagstaff on Goat Island around the buoys in front of the Maitland estate and return. The referee was Commander T. C. McLean of the Torpedo Station and the judges, Congressman Melville Bull, Mayor P. J. Boyle and Col. D. E. Young, Mr. John G. Costello acted as starter and time-keeper.

The race was won by the Old Colony crew with the crew of the New York a close second. The elapsed time was as follows: Old Colony, 16 minutes, 27 seconds; New York 16 minutes, 50 seconds; Texas 17 minutes, 31 seconds; Indiana 17 minutes, 44 seconds. The cup has been turned over to Heath & Co. to be marked.

### Quite True.

At the inauguration of the new state government, last Tuesday, over 20,000 visitors took Newport by storm and the cash spent was a positive benefit to the place. In about two weeks the electors will be called upon to abolish Newport as one of the capitals of the state and thus rob the place of her great holiday. From present indications, a solid vote will be cast in Newport county against the efforts of the politicians to rob Newport of an annual holiday she has enjoyed for over 200 years.—Boston Herald.

The annual commencement of the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts took place this week at Kingston.

The new Coggeshall school building will be dedicated on June 23.

### School Committee.

Teachers Recommended for the New Coggeshall School.

The final meeting of the school committee for the present school year was held Monday evening, Hon. J. W. Horton being chosen chairman pro tem. In the absence of Mr. Barker. A communication was received from the committee of the Grand Army posts thanking the teachers and scholars for their cooperation in the Memorial Day observances.

Superintendent Baker read his report containing the following statistics of school attendance for the past month:

Total Av. No. At. No. Enroll. ment. No. At. No. Enroll. ment.

Rogers High School 184 135 1,028 184 135 1,028

Intermediate Schools 68 43 540 68 43 540

Primary Schools and Path. 134 92 234 134 92 234

Kindergartens 224 174 2,150 224 174 2,150

Totals 610 454 4,052 610 454 4,052

Whole number doing work at Townsend Industrial School, 54.

The report mentioned the Arbor Day observances and gave a list of the plants etc., that were presented to the department by Messrs. Andrew S. McKie and Alexander MacLellan, the Newport Nursery Company, and Mrs. George Hoderick. It also spoke of the gifts to the school children in the past by Major Theodore K. Gibbs and stated that he had invited the children to visit the warships in the harbor, chartering steamer Herman S. Caswell. It was a delightful trip for the children and they appreciated the donors generosity. The report acknowledged the receipt of a number of school reports, the gift of Dr. H. R. Storer. Superintendent Baker stated that the new Coggeshall school would be ready to be turned over to the city on June 23, in time for the graduation exercises.

The board voted to re-open the schools on September 5 and to make the school calendar conform to Easter and to the Inauguration day. It was voted to send a vote of thanks to Major Gibbs for his generosity to the school children.

The report of the transit officer was received and the recommendations adopted with the usual restrictions. It covered the time from May 5 to June 11 and contained the following: Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers), 193; number found to be truants, 166; number out on account of illness and other causes, 162; number found not attending school, 2; number sent to public schools, 2. It recommended that Francis M. Pike and Romeo Teller be prosecuted according to law for habitual truancy.

The report of the committee on teachers was a lengthy one and contained recommendations for many changes and transfers. It paid high tribute to the efficiency of the teachers in the department. The following changes were recommended: Miss Martha Sanders to teach for one year the class of Miss Mary Leavitt, who applies for leave of absence; Miss Margaret Donovan to succeed Miss Eunice Comstock, resigned; Miss Mary Brownell to succeed Miss Blanche Peckham, resigned; Miss Cecelia Feeney to succeed Miss Brownell; Miss Margaret Breck Simmons to teach certain classes in Miss Elizabeth Hammett's school; Miss Harriet Fales, Third Primary, principal of Coggeshall school; Miss Catherine P. Manchester, Kindergarten, same building; Miss Sarah Fales, 1st Intermediate, from Calvert to Coggeshall; Miss Mary Carr, 2nd Intermediate, from Calvert to Coggeshall; Misses Mary Merrill and Mabel White transferred to Coggeshall for 1st and 2nd Primary respectively; Miss Marion Bryer for principal of Clarke street school; Miss Louisa B. Barker, to succeed Miss Harriet Fales; Miss Ellen C. Mackie to succeed Miss Merrill; Miss Elizabeth S. Champlin to succeed Miss White; Miss Mary H. Holston to teach Third Primary school in Carey building. The committee made the usual recommendations regarding increase of salary until the maximum is reached and that all other teachers be re-elected at their present salaries.

There was some discussion over the salary of Mr. Dudley E. Campbell, principal of the Coddingdon school, the opinion of the members being that he was deserving of a larger salary but that the city could not afford to increase it at the present time. The special instruction in sewing was not recommended for another year.

The committee on text books recommended a number of changes and the committee on buildings presented a report giving a list of repairs needed during the summer and asking for \$1,500 to do the work. The purchase of fuel was referred to the committee on buildings. Messrs. Porter, Horton, and Curley were re-elected trustees of the teachers' retirement fund.

Superintendent Baker was authorized to accept the Coggeshall building and to arrange the schools. It was voted to omit the July and August meetings of the board. It was voted to continue the special course in sewing for another year.

A special session of the appellate division of the supreme court has been hearing contested divorce petitions. Judge Rogers presiding.

### As to Title.

In the Appellate Court this week an opinion was handed down by Judge Stiness in the case of Lydia B. Van Zandt et al. against Frederick P. Garretson. The case was heard before the full bench some time ago and grew out of the disposition of the homestead estate of Rowland R. Hazard. The matter was gone into quite fully at the time of the hearing. Mr. Hazard left the homestead estate to his widow and upon her death it came into possession of Lydia B. Van Zandt during her lifetime, the final disposition under the terms of Mr. Hazard's will being the sale of the property and the division of the proceeds among certain ascendants. Mr. Garretson had contracted to buy the property, but the question of whether it could be legally conveyed without the appointment of an administrator was raised. In his opinion Judge Stiness said that under the third clause of the will the persons named were not given the estate in fee simple. He held that under the conditions a proper title could not be conveyed by the complainants and therefore the defendant could not be held to a specific performance of contract. The bill was dismissed.

### Daniel Watson.

Mr. Daniel Watson died suddenly at Jamestown Tuesday noon, death being caused by heart disease. The deceased had conducted a party to the old Fort Dumpling district to look over some property there and while showing them about was suddenly stricken and died immediately.

Mr. Watson had been in the real estate business in Newport and Jamestown for a number of years. He had done much in the way of placing the natural advantages of Jamestown before the public and a large amount of its present prosperity is undoubtedly due to him.

Mr. Watson was a son of the late Dr. Daniel Watson of this city. A widow and two children survive him. Two brothers, Dr. W. Argyle Watson and Mr. Robert P. Watson of Pittsburg, and two sisters also survive him.

The funeral services were held at his late residence on Spring street in this city Thursday afternoon. Rev. E. H. Porter officiating. The interment was in the Island Cemetery.

### Sea View Railroad.

Opening To-day—A New Route for Newport People to Narragansett Pier.

The Sea View railroad, extending from Narragansett Pier to Wickford village, a distance of 12 miles, has now been completed, and the formal opening of the line will take place to-day. A number of guests from the different parts of the state have been invited and they will assemble at Wickford at eleven o'clock. From there they will ride over the whole line, escorted by a band of music. After inspecting the road the company will be invited to partake of a banquet at the Metatotel House, Narragansett Pier. This road opens up an interesting portion of our state and will, during the summer seasons at least, be largely patronized. It makes direct connection with the Newport & Wickford line at Wickford station, and will make for Newport people a new and pleasant route to the Pier. The road is said to be thoroughly well built and the rolling stock is of the latest pattern.

### Base Ball.

The Newport club in the New England League has this week played the following games: Friday, at Pawtucket, Pawtucket 7, Newport 0, pitchers, Callahan, Curdison; Saturday, at Taunton, Taunton 9, Newport 6, pitchers, Drinkwater, Gallagher; Monday, at Freebody Park, Newport 8, Taunton 1, pitchers, Foley, McDougall; Tuesday, at Freebody Park, Pawtucket 4, Newport 1, pitchers, Callahan, Gallagher; Wednesday, at Manchester, Manchester 9, Newport 7, pitchers, Kennedy, Foley; Thursday, game postponed by rain.

The standing of the clubs in the New England League corrected to Friday morning is as follows:

|            | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|------------|-----|------|-------|
| Portland   | 22  | 8    | .733  |
| Brockton   | 19  | 11   | .633  |
| Manchester | 17  | 12   | .586  |
| Pawtucket  | 17  | 13   | .567  |
| Newport    | 13  | 16   | .448  |
| Taunton    | 13  | 17   | .433  |

Bishop Coadjutor McVickar shows that the record of divorces in this state during the past year averages one for every ten marriages, and advocates a reform in the state laws regarding divorce.

Captain John McLellan has been detached from the command of the Training Station here and ordered to the Monadnock at Manila. Captain Henry E. Nichols, the Monadnock's captain, died Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Whitney, born Murray, have returned from their wedding trip.

### June Weddings.

Peabody-Lynch.

A very pretty home wedding was celebrated at the residence of Mrs. Hannah Peabody on Church street Thursday evening when her son, Mr. Harry M. Peabody and Miss Josephine Lynch were joined in the bonds of matrimony by Rev. T. Calvin McClelland, pastor of the United Congregational Church, in the presence of the family and intimate friends of the high contracting parties. The home had been prettily decorated with flowers and asparagus fern for the occasion and as the bride entered the parlor, where the ceremony was performed, Miss Sadie Bliss rendered the Bridal Chorus from Liebergrin. The bride looked charming in a gown of gray trimmed with white silk, embroidered chiffon and pearl passementerie and carried a bouquet of Bride roses and maiden hair fern. There were no bridesmaids. Following the ceremony a reception was held, after which Mr. and Mrs. Peabody left for a wedding trip via the New York boat. Upon their return they will reside on Church street. A large number of handsome, useful and costly gifts testified to the high esteem in which the couple are held by their many friends.

Braman-Comstock.

The wedding of Mr. Parker Braman and Miss Emeline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Comstock, occurred at Channing Memorial church Wednesday afternoon in the presence of the immediate friends of the bridal pair. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. W. Cutter, pastor of the church, the bride being given away by her father. She wore a traveling costume of gray with hat to match. There were no bridesmaids. Mr. Hiram Birdingham performed the duties of best man and the ushers were Messrs. George Huxley and Augustus S. Benson.

Following the ceremony at the church there was a short reception held at the residence of the bride's parents on Bedford avenue, after which Mr. and Mrs. Braman left for a honeymoon trip to Washington.

Power-Simpson.

A large number of relatives and friends assembled at Emmanuel church Wednesday evening to witness the marriage of Mr. William Power and Miss Maud W. Simpson, daughter of Mrs. Emma Simpson. The church had been prettily decorated and the ceremony was performed by Rev. E. H. Porter, rector of the church. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Mr. George Simpson, wore a gown of white dimity and silk, en traine, her tulle veil caught with orange blossoms. She was attended by Miss Jennie Armstrong as bridesmaid, who wore a costume of yellow. A reception was held at the residence of the bride's mother on Touro street and later at the home of the groom's parents on Howard street, after which Mr. and Mrs. Power left for a trip to New York.

### Real Estate Transactions.

DeBolis & Eldridge have rented for Lois & Samuel Sachs their large brick and frame building on the westerly side of Freebody street known as the Ocean House Stables to the New England Electric Vehicle and Transportation Company of Boston.

DeBolis & Eldridge have rented for Samuel A. Blatchford his cottage on Greenough Place to Rev. E. Winchester Donald, D. D., Rector of Trinity church, Boston, for the season.

DeBolis & Eldridge have rented for John Pinard, Pinard cottage No. 5 to George C. DeForest of New York for the season.

DeBolis & Eldridge have rented for Prof. R. Pumpelly his cottage on the Easterly side of Gibbs avenue to Mrs. Charles A. Whitney of New Orleans for the season.

A. O. D. Taylor has rented to Sigmond Weiss, for William H. Barker, the latter's store at 178 Thames street, corner of Mary.

A. O. D. Taylor has rented for Mrs. James Denison and other owners the store No. 5, in Abraham's Block, Bellevue avenue to Messrs. Benson & Hedges of London and New York for the summer season.

A. O. D. Taylor has rented for the heirs of the late D. T. Swinburne the furnished cottage, known as the Swinburne Homestead, on Greenough Place to Chaplain Henry W. Jones U. S. Navy for the summer season.

A. O. D. Taylor has rented for Captain J. J. Lee his cottage on Bryer avenue in Jamestown to Prof. F. G. Allenson of Providence for a portion of the summer.

Hon. Nelson B. Aldrich has been the guest of Hon. George Peabody Wetmore this week. Senators Wetmore and Aldrich and Congressman Ball paid a visit to the Training Station to inquire into its needs.

A special meeting of the city council to arrange for a Fourth of July programme was called for last evening.

An entertainment at Trinity church netted over \$200 for two nights.

### First Presbyterian Church.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the First Presbyterian Church was held Thursday evening. Reports were received from the various societies connected with the church and showed an encouraging state of affairs. The financial standing of the church is much improved and the congregation is largely increased. During the past year sixty-two persons have been admitted to membership in the church.

The following officers were elected for the year ensuing:

Modest—George F. Hagner.  
Secretary—Gardner B. Reynolds.  
Treasurer—Neil McLennan.  
Trustees for 3 years—George Mackie, Daniel Morrison, Benjamin Almy.  
Superintendent of Broadway school—Gardner B. Reynolds.  
Assistant Superintendent—Neil McLennan.  
Secretary—L. C. Somerville.  
Treasurer—Mrs. Neil McLennan.  
Librarian—George Sizer.  
Assistant Librarian—George Magner.  
Superintendent of Grace Chapel School—Alexander Miller.  
Assistant Superintendent—James Graham.  
Secretary—Jennie Nicholson.  
Treasurer—Daniel B. Fite.  
Flower Committee—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Reynolds, Mrs. Neil McLennan, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Gibson.  
Hymn Committee—Mrs. George H. Taylor, Mrs. Fay Downing, Mrs. G. B. Reynolds.

### Parker H. Thurston.

Mr. Parker H. Thurston died at his home on Ayrault street Tuesday morning, after a long and painful illness, aged sixty-six years. Mr. Thurston was a son of the late Peleg and Susan (Barker) Lawton Thurston and was the youngest of a large family of children. He was born in Portsmouth, but early in life left his father's farm to learn the trade of carpenter in this city. He was engaged in that business until his health failed and he was compelled to give up work altogether. He leaves a widow and three children. Funeral services were held at his late residence yesterday afternoon.

### Unsolicited Testimony.

A private letter received a few days since by our Genealogical Editor, Mr. R. H. Tilley, contains the following: "From the number of letters that I have received from all over the country since the Mercury announced that I was working up the Lawton Genealogy, I am sure that your genealogical column is very widely read." All of which goes to show that the Mercury has a very wide circulation in all parts of the country, which is the fact as our books will show.

A special meeting of the commissioners of Stone Bridge has been called for next Wednesday to take action on a protest of the residents of the towns. It seems that the street railway company proposed to remove the draw for about four days for the purpose of repairing it, and the farmers feel that they cannot dispense with the valuable highway just in the middle of the shipping season. The residents of Portsmouth are very much aroused about the matter.

Steamer Norman of the Winsor Line from Fall River to Philadelphia grounded on Rose Island during the dense fog that prevailed Wednesday night. The vessel does not lie in a dangerous position but will have to be lightened before she can be pulled off. Tugs were attached to the vessel on Thursday and an attempt was made to haul her into deep water but succeeded in pulling out the bits. The work of lightening was begun Thursday night.

An accident occurred on the New York, New Haven and Hartford road near Westerly Thursday evening, which delayed the arrival of mails in this city yesterday. The second "best train" from Providence for New York left the rails and did considerable damage to the track but no one was injured. Trains on the shore line were delayed from four to five hours.

Mr. Ellery G. Peckham, formerly of this city, has been appointed physical culture instructor of the schools at Stamford, Conn., where he has made his home for the past several years. Mr. Peckham has been for several years physical director of the Y. M. C. A. of that city and his election to his new position was unanimous.

Mr. Phillips S. Taggart and family have arrived at "Mapleside" for the season. Miss Taggart was this year a member of the graduating class at Vassar and entertained there Mrs. R. R. Bashnell, Miss Maud Harrington and the Misses Reynolds of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., have taken possession of "Westcliff" for the season after having passed a visit with Mrs. Vanderbilt's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson.

The corner-stone of the new City Hall will be laid on September 10, the anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie, by the Grand Lodge of Masons of Rhode Island.

Col. Samuel R. Honey and Miss Honey will sail for Europe on the 20th of this month.

The training ship Essex is expected here from Norfolk today for a draft of 144 apprentices for a summer cruise.

## The Rout of the White Hussars.

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

It was not in the open light  
We three men, the sound  
But in the lonely watching  
In the darkness by the ford  
The waters lapped, the night wind blew.  
Full round the far was known and grow.  
And now were dying else we knew  
From panic in the night.

—Recent War.

Some people hold that an English cavalry regiment cannot run. This is a mistake. I have seen 437 sabers flying over the face of the country in object terror; have seen the best regiment that ever drew bridle wiped off the army list for the space of two hours. If you repeat this tale to the White Hussars, they will in all probability treat you severely. They are not proud of the incident. You may know the White Hussars by their "side," which is greater than that of the cavalry regiments on the roster. If this is not an efficient mark, you may know them by their old brandy. It has been 60 years in the mess and is worth going far to taste. Ask for the "McGaire" old brandy and see that you get it. If the mess sergeant thinks that you are uneducated and that the genuine article will be lost on you, he will treat you accordingly. He is a good man. But when you are at mess you must never talk to your hosts about forced marches or long distance rides. The mess are very sensitive and, if they think that you are laughing at them will tell you so.

As the White Hussars say, it was all the colonel's fault. He was a new man, and he ought never to have taken the command. He said that the regiment was not smart enough—this to the White Hussars, who knew they could walk round any horse and through any guns and over any foot on the face of the earth. That insult was the first cause of offense.

Then the colonel cast the drum horse—the drum horse of the White Hussars. Perhaps you do not see what an unspeakable crime he had committed. I will try to make it clear. The soul of the regiment lives in the drum horse who carries the silver kettle-drums. He is nearly always a big piebald horse. That is a point of honor, and a regiment will spend anything you please on a piebald. He is beyond the ordinary laws of casting. His work is very light, and he only maneuvers at a foot pace. Wherefore so long as he can step out and look handsome his well being is assured. He knows more about the regiment than the adjutant, and could not make a mistake if he tried.

The drum horse of the White Hussars was only 18 years old and perfectly equal to his duties. He had at least six years more work in him and carried himself with all the pomp and dignity of a drum major of the guards. The regiment had paid 1,200 guineas for him.

But the colonel said that he must go, and he was cast in due form and replaced by a washy bay beast as ugly as a mule, with a ewe neck, rat tail and cow hocks. The drummer detected that animal, and the best of the band horses put back their ears and showed the whites of their eyes at the very sight of him. They knew him for an upstart and no gentleman. I fancy that the colonel's ideas of smartness extended to the band, and that he wanted to make it take part in the regular parade movements. A cavalry band is a sacred thing. It only turns out for commanding officers' parades, and the bandmaster is one degree more important than the colonel. He is high priest and the "Keel Row" is his holy song. The "Keel Row" is the cavalry trot, and the man who has never heard that tune rising, high and shrill, above the rattle of the regiment going past the saluting base has something yet to hear and understand.

When the colonel cast the drum horse of the White Hussars, there was nearly a mutiny. The officers were angry, the regiment was furious and the bandmen swore—like troopers. The drum horse was going to be put up to auction—public auction—to be bought, perhaps, by a farrier and put into a cart. It was worse than exposing the inner life of the regiment to the whole world or selling the mess plate to a Jew—a black Jew.

The colonel was a mean man and a bully. He knew what the regiment thought about his action, and when the troopers offered to buy the drum horse, he said that their offer was mutinous and forbidden by the regulations. But one of the enigmatists—Hogan Yale, an Irishman—bought the drum horse for 150 guineas at the sale, and the colonel was wroth. Yale professed repentance—he was unusually submissive—and said that, as he had only made the purchase to save the horse from possible ill treatment and starvation, he would now shoot him and end the business. This appeared to soothe the colonel, for he wanted the drum horse disposed of. He felt that he had made a mistake, and could not of course acknowledge it. Meantime, the presence of the drum horse was an annoyance to him.

Yale took to himself a glass of the old brandy, three cheroots, and his friend Martyn, and they all left the mess together. Yale and Martyn conferred for two hours in Yale's quarters. But only the hall porter, who keeps watch over Yale's boot trees knows what they said. A horse, hooded and sheeted to his ears, left Yale's stables and was taken, very unwillingly, into the civil lines. Yale's groom went with him. Two men broke into the regimental theater and took several paint pots and some large scenery brushes. Then night fell over the cantonments, and there was a noise as of a horse kicking his loose box to pieces in Yale's stables. Yale had a big, old white water trap horse.

The next day was a Thursday, and the men, hearing that Yale was going to shoot the drum horse in the evening, determined to give the beast a regular regimental funeral—a finer one than they would have given the colonel had he died just then. They got a bullock cart and some sacking and mounds and mounds of moss, and the body, under sacking, was carried out to the place where the anthrax cases were cremated. Two-thirds of the regiment followed. There was no band, but they all sang "The Place Where the Old Horse Died."

as something respectful and appropriate to the occasion. When the corpse was dumped into the grave and the men began throwing down armfuls of moss to cover it, the farrier sergeant ripped out an oath and said aloud, "Why, it ain't the drum horse any more than it's me!" The troop sergeant majors asked him whether he had left his head in the canteen. The farrier sergeant said that he knew the drum horse's feet as well as he knew his own, but he was silenced when he saw the regimental number burned in on the poor, stiff upturned neck.

This was the drum horse of the White Hussars buried—the farrier sergeant grumbled. The sacking that covered the corpse was secured in places with black paint, and the farrier sergeant drew attention to this fact. But the troop sergeant major of E troop kicked him severely on the shin and told him that he was undoubtedly drunk.

On the Monday following the burial the colonel sought revenge on the White Hussars. Unfortunately, being at that time temporarily in command of the station, he ordered a brigade field day. He said that he wished to make the regiment "sweat for their damned insolence," and he carried out his notion thoroughly. That Monday was one of the hardest days in the memory of the White Hussars. They were thrown against a skeleton enemy and pushed forward and withdrawn and dismounted and "scientifically handled" in every possible fashion over dusty country till they sweated profusely. Their only amusement came late in the day when they fell upon the battery of horse artillery and closed it for two miles. This was a personal question, and most of the troopers had money on the event, the gunners saying openly that they had the legs of the White Hussars. They were wrong. A march past concluded the campaign, and when the regiment got back to its lines the men were coated with dirt from apron to chin strap.

The White Hussars have one great and peculiar privilege. They win it at Fontenoy, I think.

Many regiments possess special rights, such as wearing collars with unlined uniform, or a bow of ribbon between the shoulders, or red and white roses in their helmets on certain days of the year. Some rights are connected with regimental salutes and some with regimental successes. All are valued highly, but none so highly as the right of the White Hussars to have the band playing when their horses are being watered in the lines. Only one tune is played, and that tune never varies. I don't know its real name, but the White Hussars call it "Take Me to London Again." It sounds very pretty. The regiment would sooner be struck off the roster than forego its distinction.

After the "dismal" was sounded, the officers rode off home to prepare for the evening, and the men filed into the lines, riding easy—that is to say, they opened their tight buttons, shifted their helmets, and began to joke or to swear as the humor took them, the more careful slipping off and easing girths and curbs. A good trooper values his mount exactly as much as he values himself, and believes, or should believe, that the two together are irremissible where women or men, girls or gams, are concerned.

Then the orderly officer gave the order "water horses," and the regiment loosed off to the squadron troughs which were in rear of the stables and between these and the barracks. There were four huge troughs, one for each squadron, arranged on echelon, so that the whole regiment could water in ten minutes if it liked. But it lingered for 15, as a rule, while the band played.

The band struck up as the squadrons filed off the troughs, and the men slipped their feet out of the stirrups and chafed each other. The sun was just setting in a big, hot bed of red cloud, and the road to the civil lines seemed to run straight into the sun's eye. There was a little dot on the road. It grew and grew till it showed as a haze, with a sort of gridiron thing on its back. The red cloud glared through the bars of the gridiron. Some of the troopers shaded their eyes with their hands and said, "What the mischief 's that there 'orse got on his back?"

In another minute they heard a neigh that every soul—horse and man—in the regiment knew and saw, heading straight toward the band, the dead drum horse of the White Hussars!

On his withers banged and bumped the kettle-drums draped in crape, and on his back, very stiff and seldierly, sat a bareheaded skeleton.

The band stopped playing, and for a moment there was a hush.

Then came one in E troop—men said it was the troop sergeant major—swung his horse round and yelled. No one can account exactly for what happened afterward, but it seems that at least one man in each troop set an example of panic, and the rest followed like sheep.

The horses that had barely put their muzzles into the troughs reared and capered, and as soon as the band broke, which it did when the ghost of the drum horse was about a furlong distant, all heads followed suit, and the clatter of the stampees—quite different from the orderly tread and roar of a movement on parade or the rough horseplay of watering in camp—made them only more terrified. They felt that the men on their backs were afraid of something. When horses once know that all is over except the butchery.

Troop after troop turned from the troughs and ran—anywhere and everywhere—like spilled quicksilver. It was a most extraordinary spectacle, for men and horses were in all stages of eagerness, and the cavalry buckets slopping against their sides urged the horses on. Men were shouting and cursing and trying to pull clear of the band which was being chased by the drum horse, whose rider had fallen forward and seemed to be spinning for a wiper.

The colonel had gone over to the mess for a drink. Most of the officers were with him, and the subaltern of the day was preparing to go down to the lines and receive the watering reports from the troop sergeant majors. When "Take Me to London Again" stopped at 20 bars, every one in the mess said, "What on earth has happened?" A minute later they heard unwhistled noises and saw far across the plain the White Hussars scattered and broken and flying.

The colonel was so exhausted with anger that nothing hit him down was not so difficult as might be imagined. He was made to see gently and by degrees that it was obviously impossible to court martial the whole regiment and equally impossible to proceed against any subaltern who, in his belief, had any concern in the hoax.

"But the best of it," he never been shut out all," shouted the colonel. "It's that damned disobedience! I've known a man broke for less, damned sight less. They're working me, I tell you, Martyn! They're working me!"

Once more the second in command set himself to soothe the colonel and

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The colonel was speechless with rage, for he thought that the regiment had risen against him or was unanimously drunk. The band, a disorganized mob, tore past, and at its heels labored the drum horse—the dead and buried drum horse—with the jangling, clattering skeleton. Hogan Yale whispered softly to Martyn, "No wire will stand that treatment," and the band, which had doubled like a hare, came back again. But the rest of the regiment was gone, was rioting all over the province, for the drum had shut in, and each man was howling to his neighbor that the drum horse was on his flank. Troop horses were far too tenderly treated, as a rule. They can on emergencies do a great deal, even with 17 stone on their backs as the troopers found out.

How long this panic lasted I cannot say. I believe that when the moon rose the men saw they had nothing to fear and by twos and threes and half troops crept back into cantonments very much ashamed of themselves. Meantime the drum horse, disgraced at his treatment by old friends, pulled up, wheeled round and trotted up to the mess veranda steps for bread. No one liked to cut him, but no one cared to go forward till the colonel made a movement and laid hold of the skeleton's foot. The band had halted some distance away and now came back slowly. The colonel called it, individually and collectively every will name that occurred to him at the time, for he had set his hand on the bosom of the drum horse and found flesh and blood. Then he beat the kettle-drums with his clinched fist and discovered that they were beat made of silver paper and bamboo. Next, still swearing, he tried to drag the skeleton out of the saddle, but found that it had been wired into the cantle. The sight of the colonel, with his arms round the skeleton's pelvis and his knee in the old drum horse's stomach, was striking.

Next to say nothing. He worried the thing off in a minute or two and threw it down on the ground, saying to the band, "Here, you cur, that's what you're afraid of." The skeleton did not look pretty in the twilight. The band sergeant seemed to recognize it, for he began to chuckle and chuck. "Shall I take it away, sir?" said the band sergeant. "Yes," said the colonel, "take it to hell and ride there yourselves!"

The band sergeant saluted, hoisted the skeleton across his saddlebow and led off to the stables. Then the colonel began to make inquiries for the rest of the regiment, and the language he used was wonderful. He would dismiss the regiment, he would court martial every soul in it, he would not command such a set of rabble, and so on and so on. As the men dropped in, his language grew wilder, until at last it exceeded the utmost limits of free speech allowed even to a colonel of horse.

Martyn took Hogan Yale aside and suggested compulsory retirement from the service as a necessity when all was discovered. Martyn was the weaker man of the two. Hogan Yale put up his eyebrows and remarked, first, that he was the son of a lord, and, secondly, that he was as innocent as the babe unborn of the theatrical resurrection of the drum horse.

"My instructions," said Yale, with a singularly sweet smile, "were that the drum horse should be sent back as impressively as possible. I ask you, Am I responsible if a mule-headed friend sends him back in such a manner as to disturb the peace of mind of a regiment of her majesty's cavalry?"

Martyn said, "You are a great man, and will in time become a general, but I'd give my chance of a troop to be safe out of this affair."

Providence saved Martyn and Hogan Yale. The second in command led the colonel away to the little cantained alcove wherein the subalterns of the White Hussars were accustomed to play poker of nights, and there, after many catb on the colonel's part, they talked together in low tones. I fancy that the second in command must have represented the scare as the work of some trooper whom it would be hopeless to detect, and I know that he dwelt upon the sin and the shame of making a public laughing stock of the scare.

"They will call us," said the second in command, who had really a fine imagination—"they will call us the 'fly-by-nights,' they will call us the 'ghost hunters,' they will nickname us from one end of the army list to the other. All the explanations in the world won't make 'em understand that the officers were away when the panic began. For the honor of the regiment and for your own sake keep this thing quiet."

The colonel was so exhausted with anger that nothing hit him down was not so difficult as might be imagined. He was made to see gently and by degrees that it was obviously impossible to court martial the whole regiment and equally impossible to proceed against any subaltern who, in his belief, had any concern in the hoax.

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wrestled with him for half an hour. At the end of that time the regimental sergeant major reported himself. The situation was rather novel to him, but he was not a man to be put out by circumstances. He saluted and said, "Regiment all come back, sir," then, to propitiate the colonel, "An none of the horses any the worse, sir."

The colonel only snorted and answered, "You'd better tuck the men into their coats, then, and see that they don't wake up and cry in the night." The regiment withdrew.

His little stroke of humor pleased the colonel, and, further, he felt slightly ashamed of the language he had been using. The second in command worried him again, and the two sat talking far into the night.

Next day but one there was a commanding officers' parade, and the colonel harangued the White Hussars vigorously. The pith of his speech was that since the drum horse in his old age had proved himself capable of cutting up the whole regiment he should return to his post of pride at the head of the band, but the regiment were a set of ruffians with bad consciences.

The White Hussars shouted and threw everything movable about them into the air, and when the parade was over they cheered the colonel till they could not speak. No cheers were put up for Lieutenant Hogan Yale, who smiled very sweetly in the background.

Said the second in command to the colonel unofficially: "These little things insure popularity and do not the least affect discipline."

"But I went back on my word," said the colonel.

"Never mind," said the second in command. "The White Hussars will follow you anywhere from today. Regiments are just like women, they will do anything for trinkets."

A week later Hogan Yale received an extraordinary letter from some one who signed himself "Secretary Charity and Zeal, 3709 E. C.," and asked for "the return of our skeleton which we have reason to believe is in your possession."

"Who the deuce is this lunatic who trades in bones?" said Hogan Yale.

"Hog your pardon, sir," said the band sergeant, "but the skeleton is with me, and I'll return it if you'll pay the carriage into the civil lines. There's a guinea with it, sir."

Hogan Yale smiled and handed 2 guineas to the band sergeant, saying, "Write the date on the skull will you?"

If you doubt this story and know where to go, you can see the date on the skeleton. But don't mention the matter to the White Hussars.

I happen to know something about it because I prepared the drum horse for his resurrection. He did not take kindly to the skeleton at all.

Odors and the Voice.

Dr. Sanderson, an English resident of Paris, says certain essences will give certain qualities and capacities to the voice. This is interesting to embryonic Patti, De Reszkes and Phonons. Dr. Sanderson asserts that in order to modify the sounds of the human voice one has only to inhale the vapors of certain liquids and essences.

This inhalation of essence, according to Dr. Sanderson, will raise the voice two notes, the inspiration of abstinence will add one high and two low notes, and essence extracted from pines will give two low notes. A dissolution of coffee beans in rum, he claims, strengthens the medium notes.

There are other odors that are said to be even more efficacious, though they have the disadvantage of not tickling the olfactory nerves so agreeably. But no singer would stick at such a trifle as this if he or she desired to reach a much coveted and hitherto unattainable note. For instance, there are kerosene and turpentine and—yes—even strychnine.

The effect of the latter, according to the doctor, is marvelous. He asserts that it raises the voice no fewer than five notes and will enable anybody to deliver with ease Tamberlick's famous chest C that never failed to bring down the house.

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Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after Sunday, June 18, 1899, trains will leave Newport, for Boston, FALL RIVER, PROVIDENCE, and NEW YORK, as follows:

Leave Newport, 7:30 a.m. and 10:30 a.m. Return Boston, 10:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.

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## ARBOR DAY TREE PLANTING

A Discussion of Various Methods With a Few Suggestions by an Expert.

In considering tree planting in connection with Arbor Day, the first question to arise is, Where shall we plant?

It is obvious that the practical work of Arbor Day can not include forest planting.

That is a work so large and special in its nature as to require the combined efforts of persons in an organized capacity, such as a town, county, or State, which shall either do the work outright or give such encouragement and help as will stimulate individual effort to the requisite degree.

Arbor Day observances, to be sure, should not lose sight of the fact that we need some thing besides planting trees by the roadside or on the lawn, or here and there in memory of some distinguished person; something more than the landscape gardener's art in planting appropriately public parks.

These works of minor importance should lead to such a knowledge of the uses of trees in masses—the extensive forests—in connection with climate, with the flow of streams and consequently with agricultural operations and with manufactures, in short, with the general interests of household and business life, that in due time there will be developed a sentiment that will be powerful to resist the wasteful and unnecessary destruction of our forests and insure the planting of them in places from which they have been removed or where they are sadly needed.

One thing is to be remembered and is called a tree to lend effectiveness to the work of Arbor Day. It is that trees are living and self-propagating things; that it is their nature to grow, and that they will grow and extend themselves in every hand if not interfered with and thwarted by man.

As an illustration of this we see abandoned farms on our hillside soon filling up with a wood growth. It may not be of the most valuable or desirable character, but it shows what nature is really to do, and it indicates a direction in which the influence of Arbor Day may be made effective.

Let it be understood that the hills and mountain slopes are worth more for the growth of trees than for agricultural use, or rather that the tree crop is the most appropriate agricultural crop for the hill and mountain slopes, the rocky surfaces which resist the plow and the hoe, and the farmer knows that if he will let the nature of his land do its own work, he will have a forest which will be of great value to him as well to others and the increasing in value from year to year. This use of elevated and rocky lands, where ordinary agriculture is difficult and comparatively unproductive ought to be encouraged by the Arbor Day movement. It may and should make itself felt in this direction.

The same is true in reference to many sandy and swampy lands. These will nourish trees and prove a perpetual source of income. Trees, unlike ordinary farm crops, continually improve the quality of the ground on which they grow. The German Government, in its wise and careful management, is constantly buying up the worn-out or impoverished farms of its husbandmen and by stocking them with trees restoring their fertility and fitting them again for agricultural use.

On a great many of our light, sandy soils, now left as wind-swept barren fields or grazing only the most meager crops, a growth of that most valuable tree the white pine (Pinus strobus), may be secured in twenty years and even less, of marketable size. There is great demand for the wood of this tree in its early stages, for the manufacture of staves, for tubs and small casks, as well as for other uses, and many landowners are finding it profitable to raise and market this pine at a comparatively early age.

This is not the place to discuss further the subject of forest planting or forest preservation, unless it be to say that perhaps a greater enemy of the forest than the ax is fire, and that wherever there is regard enough for trees to accustom the observance of Arbor Day there ought to be also consideration enough for the preservation of the forests of the vicinity to try to keep some well arranged and efficient plan to protect them from the flames which, kindled by accident or carelessness, are not only a detriment to the local owner of the forest but to the whole community, for in an important sense, the forests are common property. Their beauty, their influence upon climate and water supply, they are of benefit to all who live in sight of them and many to those more distant. All these things ought to be made to make the preservation of a common cause—a Department of Agriculture.

Pine Land of Spain.

Under the reign of the Moorish sultans the Iberian peninsula resembled a vast garden, yielding grain and fruit of every known variety in the most perfect quality and in endless abundance. But then the Spaniards and the mountain slopes were covered with a luxuriant growth of timber, which was afterward wantonly destroyed under the rule of kings. Now nearly all the pine lands of Spain are desert-like and unfit for agriculture, because of the scarcity of rain and the want of water. The once fertile climate has become changing and rough. The average yield of grain is greatly diminished. The political decadence of Spain has been attributed to the destruction of the forests.

"Look, when ye have nothing else to do, ye may be sticking in a tree; it will be growing, look, when ye're sleeping—Highland Laird of Scotland."

And the Lake Was Trained.

The factious boarder had the plot after a killing joke.

"It's a wonder," he said "that you didn't serve up this hen feathers, and all."

"The next time," said the landlady, with marked emphasis, "I'll serve her all and all."

The whole family feels injured when a woman comes home from visiting and says she didn't hear any news.

When a woman admits she is wrong her husband gets scared and thinks she is going to die.

CASTORIA.

The Kid You Run Across

Says the

Signature

Newport Gas Light Co.

Reduction in price of

COKE.

DELIVERED:

Prepared, 36 bushels for \$3.50

Common, 36 bushels for \$3.00

AT WORKS:

Prepared, \$8.00 per 100 bushels

Common, \$6.00 per 100 bushels

ORDERS LEFT AT

181 Thames Street,

receive prompt attention.

NEWPORT GAS LIGHT CO.

## Woman's Dep't.

# The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANDOZ, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, June 17, 1899.

An exchange estimates that one hundred thousand Americans will go to Europe this season, and that they will spend over there from one hundred to one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. This is a big sum to take out of the United States.

At present writing there is very little appearance of any attempt on the part of anyone to secure the passage of the revised Constitution on Tuesday next. Still, appearances may be deceiving, and more work may be being done than what the general public is aware of.

The Boston Herald says: "By long odds the biggest town in Rhode Island now is Bristol." Bristol is all right and very important at all times. But how is Warwick for a small country town with a population of 21,682? There are many Massachusetts cities not so large as that.

Some of our new and powerful battleships are nearing completion and will soon be seen in these waters. According to the latest official report, the battleship Kearsarge is 91 per cent advanced towards completion, the Kentucky is 89 per cent, the Alabama 83 per cent, Wisconsin 70, Illinois 65, Maine 6 per cent and Ohio 5 per cent.

The Constitutional Convention League of Providence is carrying on a series of "cant fair" lectures against the new Constitution, in Providence. The principal orators are Amos M. Eaton, Henry J. Spooner, James A. Williams, E. D. Bassett, P. H. Mulholland and Dr. Garvin—a choice combination, warranted to fit all climates and conditions.

There is a lively steamboat war in progress between the New Haven Co. and the N. Y., N. H. & H. Providence line. The opposition line has put on two good and fast boats and has reduced the rate of fare from Providence to New York fifty cents. It is the intention of the New Haven line to make connections at Newport. The public can stand all the competition that the various lines may see fit to give.

American rule in Havana has done the marvelous in its reduction of the death rate. Last year there were over 22,000 deaths, of which 162 were from yellow fever. In 1897 the deaths from that disease numbered 1,058. For the five months of this year the deaths have numbered 3,253, of which only four were from yellow fever. The Cubans will soon learn that a membership in Uncle Sam's family is very desirable for health at least.

A new torpedo boat has just been launched which is a vessel of peculiar interest. She is the largest boat of her class that has yet been built. She is three times the size of the Cushing and twice the size of the Erie, Porter, Rodgers, Foote and Winslow which comprised our seagoing torpedo flotilla in the Spanish war. Although classed in the naval register as a torpedo boat, her displacement of 30 tons, her speed of 30 knots and her powerful battery of seven rapid-fire six-pound guns really qualify her to act as a torpedo boat destroyer—the first of this new and formidable type which the United States possesses. This boat is named the Stringham, and will prove a big addition to our fast growing powerful fleet of war vessels.

We outlined last week the changes in the revised Constitution that the people are to vote on next Tuesday. Again briefly summarized they are as follows: The abolition of New York as a state capital; requires real estate owners to register each year; reduces the time of residence in the state to one year to become a qualified elector; increases the House of Representatives to 100 and gives Providence 25 of the number; allows the General Assembly to contract debts to the extent of \$500,000, instead of \$200,000; gives the Governor the veto power; makes the pay of the members of the General Assembly \$300 each; provides for biennial elections by the people and annual sessions of the General Assembly; compels a revaluation of the State once in ten years, and a redistribution of the cities and towns having more than one representative every five years; elects the representatives by districts; calls for a Constitutional convention in six years, and amends or makes a new Constitution hereafter by a majority vote.

## Woonsocket Against It.

The Woonsocket correspondent of the Providence Journal says: "The bolt of the French-Americans in this city and elsewhere in relation to the revised Constitution and the tropic antagonism to it is causing quite an amount of anxiety among the Republican managers of the State. Efforts have been made during the past week to coax leading French-American Republicans into line for the Constitution, but these efforts have proved fruitless. Ex-Lieutenant Governor Aram J. Pothier is opposed to the passage of the new Constitution.

Friday a score of prominent French-Americans formed a committee to fight it. Representative Jos. Bouvier is President of the committee, ex-Representative ex-Alderman and Sewer Commissioner Philip Boucher is Treasurer of the committee and Coroner Alphonsus (Aulin), Jr., is its Secretary. Committees of representative men in each ward have been appointed to fight the Constitution and all this week vigorous wars will be waged against it.

## Our Navy.

First Established in Rhode Island Waters—First Commodore, both by the Colony's and Congress' Appointment, Rhode Island Men—First Gun Discharged by the American Navy Near Rhode Island's Shores.

The ships of the North Atlantic Squadron, which are to make their headquarters in Newport waters this summer, went to Boston Harbor to participate in the Bunker Hill Celebration today. This celebration recalls the days when our nation and everything pertaining to our national life was young and things to mind several facts—perhaps not generally known—that the first gun discharged on the ocean at any part of the English navy in the American Revolution was fired just off Conanicut Island, that the foundation of the American navy was laid in these waters and the first Commodore was a Rhode Island man. On the 10th of June, 1775, Abraham Whipple was in charge of the force which burned the Gaspee, and while he won the gratitude and admiration of the Colonists the British seamen were, naturally, incensed against him. When, therefore, three years later the deputy-governor of Rhode Island was requested to write to Captain Wallace of the Rose frigate (British), to inquire why he annoyed the commerce of the colony, and to demand the restoration of a packet detained by him; and when in answer to that request Capt. Wallace replied in a highly impudent manner, Capt. Abraham Whipple was sent after the packet with an armed force. The packet was chased on to Conanicut shore and captured by the force in the Colony's service, after sharp firing on both sides, thus securing to Capt. Whipple the honor of discharging the first gun upon the ocean in the American Revolution. Two armed vessels were at once ordered to be equipped for the defense of the colony; the larger to carry ten four-pounders and fourteen swivel guns, with eighty men; the smaller to carry thirty men. Both were placed under the command of Abraham Whipple, with the rank of Commodore. The other officers of this embryo squadron were John Grimes, Lieut. Benjamin Sealbury, 2nd Lieutenant, William Bradford, (Providence) Master, Ebenezer Flagg, Quartermaster. Of the smaller vessel Christopher Whipple was first appointed Commander, but on his declining to serve, John Grimes was made Commander and William Rhodes, Lieutenant. At this time, of course, there was considerable correspondence between Commodore Whipple and the Commander of the Rose. Upon learning that Whipple was the man who had led the attack on the Gaspee three years previous, Capt. Wallace wrote: "You, Abraham Whipple, on the 10th of June, 1775, burned His Majesty's vessel, the Gaspee, and I will hang you at the yard-arm!" More civilly than contentiously, but with equal brevity Whipple replied: "To Sir James Wallace, Sir, Always catch a man before you hang him."

With the energy that has always been characteristic of the American people, the squadron soon grew and in 1776 the first American squadron that ever got to sea numbered eight vessels—two ships, two brigs, three sloops and a tender. This squadron was commanded by Commodore Esch Hopkins, also a Rhode Island man, who was the first commodore appointed by Congress. At the suggestion of the Rhode Island delegates Congress appointed a marine committee and resolved to fit out four armed vessels, selecting Esch Hopkins as Commodore, a position which the Resolved Committee allowed him to accept, thus transferring him from a brig officer-ship to the army to a commander's berth in the navy and establishing beyond dispute his title as "father" of the navy. This small squadron, though not of course to be compared with the squadrons of today as to size or fighting qualities, was nevertheless manned by seamen of the same indomitable will as those who sank Cervent's fleet and conquered Manila Bay. They were Americans and made the best of the material in the way of ships, at their command. So it seems fitting that the first rendezvous of our war vessels after their brilliant exploits should be here where the navy had its birth and where not only its first commodore, but many of its most efficient officers of Revolutionary and later times first opened their eyes on life or received the training which has made their names famous all over the world.

## Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted, 1899, by W. T. Foster

St. Joseph, Mo., June 17.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 19 to 23 and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 24, cross west of Rockies country by close of 25, great central valleys 26 to 28, eastern states 29.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies country about 24, great central valleys 25, eastern states 28. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies country about 27, great central valleys 29, eastern states July 1.

Temperature and rainfall of the week ending 5 a. m. July 3 will average about normal.

The long hot wave predicted in these bulletins will end not far from June 20 with extensive rains and a great fall in temperature, after which the weather will be more agreeable till we reach the heat term of July, complete forecasts of which will be given in bulletin of July 1.

The long ago forecast that this would be a year of unusual, extreme and remarkable weather events is being verified by the actual weather of each succeeding week. These extremes will be continued into the fall and winter months with still greater force and before we get through with these great magnetic disturbances it will have been demonstrated that planetary influences can produce uncomfortable environments for man and beast.

The Providence Journal once more every body who is not shouting himself hoarse in support of the revised Constitution, and yet? careful search of its columns last fall when the constitution was before the people, and a like search to date on this occasion, fails to develop a single official argument in its favor. It is very profitable in its praise of Newport for what it is plus a term of opposition to the document. But the figures show that Newport gave a majority for the Constitution last fall. It will hardly do it again this time.

SENATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, IN SENATE CHAMBER, June 12, 1899.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State of Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to each and every one of the electors of the County of Lucas, Ohio, in the year 1900.

Sworn to before me and subscribed by my presence, this 12th day of June, A. D. 1899.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Had a Catholic Cure taken internally and not directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for leaflet and free copy of CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Dr. J. C. HENRY, 725.

It is finally published by the best.

## A. O'D. Taylor.

Two Places for Rent in Middletown.

1.—A well furnished house of 10 rooms, year.

2.—A well furnished house of 10 rooms on East.

3.—An unfurnished house of 10 rooms on East.

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100.—A well furnished house of 10 rooms on East.

## Washington Matters.

Politics in Ohio—What the "Anties" are doing—The Next Speaker—Cuban Committee in Washington—Alaska Gold—Report on Panama Canal.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1899. President McKinley does not talk politics publicly, but among his personal friends he expresses pleasure at the outlook in Ohio, and no man knows the politics of the state better than he does. He thinks the ticket nominated by the Republicans is a strong one, and says that no republican in the state can give a logical reason for not loyally supporting it. He is confident that the ticket will be elected by a very large majority. Representative Dick, who will be the active manager of the Ohio campaign, returned to Washington in a jovial state of mind, absolutely certain of a victory. He says that the campaign will not be started until about the middle of September, but that when started, it will be pushed aggressively until election day.

Having failed in their open fight to discredit the Philippine policy of the administration, the anti-imperialists, so-called, have resorted to secret intrigues. There are reasons for belief that they are behind the series of serious disagreements between the Philippines and the Civil Philippine Committee; also much of the criticism of the withholding of recent dispatches from the Philippines by the War Department. There is no disagreement, and the dispatches have been held for good and sufficient reasons, by order of President McKinley.

In addition to getting all of the republican votes for Speaker, Col. Henderson is getting good words from his political opponents on every hand. Representative Underwood, of Alabama, said: "Col. Henderson has made the most wonderful speaking campaign in the history of this government. I have yet to see the first democratic representative who is not pleased with the good luck of the genial gentleman from Iowa. Having served on the same committee with him, I am especially pleased at his coming elevation to the second highest office in the land."

Acting Secretary of War McKeljohn gave a patient hearing to a committee of Cubans who are in Washington trying to secure a modification of the order of the War Department, granting a postponement of the settlement of all debts incurred before last December. The order was issued for the benefit of impoverished planters, to prevent their land being sold because they could not at once raise the cash to meet old obligations, but this committee claims that it has done more harm than good, and that it is now almost impossible for planters to secure loans in Havana, although there was never so much idle money in the hands of capitalists in that city. It is doubtful whether the order will be modified, as the matter was very carefully gone over before it was issued. The Chairman of the committee, speaking of the general situation in Cuba, said: "We are much in need of a civil guard in Cuba, as the island is poorly policed. I wish to deny all these stories of disorders in Havana, as we are getting along nicely and quietly. You magnify a few Cuban bandits into a great affair, and yet you forget that you yourselves are now chasing train robbers in the West. Again, is a hill between a Cuban and a Spaniard any more terrible than one of your lynchings? Cuba is not such a bad place, and I hate to see these stories magnified."

Official reports from United States Consul McComb, at Dawson City, bear out the newspaper statements that Alaska is likely to produce more gold than the Canadian Yukon section. After describing the success in the Alaskan gold fields, known as the Forty Mile, Eagle City, Seventy Mile and Koyuk mining districts, the Consul wrote: "It is surmised Alaska will exceed the Canadian Yukon in gold output in a few years."

## Of Interest to Inventors.

C. A. Snow & Co., one of the oldest and most successful firms of patent lawyers, whose offices are opposite the United States Patent Office in Washington, D. C., and who have procured patents for more than 17,000 inventors, say that, owing to the improved conditions in the United States Patent Office, patents may now be more promptly procured than at any previous time in their experience of twenty-five years.

Voters don't forget that next Tuesday is the day appointed for you to vote on the proposed constitution.

## PORTSMOUTH.

The town council and court of probate held its June session in the town hall on Monday afternoon, all the members being present.

PROMOTE BUSINESS. Mrs. Belle L. Tullman was appointed administratrix on the estate of Harry A. Tullman, deceased, and qualified in giving bond in the sum of \$2,000, with Edward Almy as surety, and Henry Anthony, Edward R. Anthony and Daniel R. Almy appraisers.

William A. Peckham was appointed administrator on the estate of Mary B. Coggeshall, bond fixed at \$200, with Henry Anthony as surety, and William H. Gifford, Thomas Manchester and Leonard P. Manchester as appraisers.

John S. Marks was appointed administrator on the estate of Mary Marks, with bond of \$700, with Pendleton H. Powell as surety, and Dennis J. Murphy, Michael Murphy and Herbert Chase as appraisers.

Henry F. Anthony was appointed administrator on the estate of Daniel Sullivan, and gave bond in the sum of \$400, with William F. Harvey as surety, and Anna B. Anthony, John H. Cross and John H. David appraisers.

The petition of Ruth M. Manchester, Mary E. Peckham, and Sarah E. Peckham praying that Joel Peckham of Middletown be appointed administrator on the estate of Eliza M. Manchester, deceased, was received and referred to the second Monday in July, with order of notice.

The first and final account of Mary B. Field, an executrix on the estate of William B. Field, late of Portsmouth, deceased, which was on file in the town clerk's office and referred to this town clerk's office and ordered recorded.

The first and final account of Joseph De Costa as administrator on the estate of Manuel De Arruda was received, accepted, and ordered recorded, and he was ordered to pay a balance of \$9.10 to the widow.

The last will and testament of Albert Sisson, late of Portsmouth, deceased, was proved, approved, and ordered recorded, and Jane Sisson was confirmed as executrix, with personal bond of \$500.

Mary Anna Faulkner, administratrix on the estate of William H. Faulkner, late of Portsmouth, presented her final account with said estate for allowance, which was referred to the second Monday in July, with order of notice.

CORRENT BUSINESS.—Charles D. Martin, F. M. Martin, B. G. Martin and Rachel Martin, heirs at law of the late William H. Martin, of Portsmouth, deceased, presented an instrument in writing relinquishing all their right, title and interest in the sum of \$30, due said William H. Martin from the town of Portsmouth, at the time of his death. A bill of \$30 was presented by Mrs. William H. Martin for one month's services as keeper of the town asylum from April 25 to May 25, 1899, which was received and referred to the second Monday in July. This vote was afterward rescinded, and it was then voted to allow Mrs. Martin the sum of \$15, for services for the time mentioned.

Benjamin B. Barker was granted a license to maintain a victualing house on his premises opposite Island Park for the year 1899, the license fee being fixed at \$10. Philip S. Grinnell was licensed to open and maintain a victualing house on Park avenue for the year 1899; license, \$15. Joseph H. Negan was licensed to open and maintain a victualing house at Island Park for the year 1899; license, \$15. John Sherman was licensed to open and maintain a victualing house for the year 1899, license \$2. The applications for victualing license of Charles Clinton, Charles M. McQueen, Thomas C. Little and William and Jane Shaw were rejected.

Town Sergeant William T. Harvey was ordered to suppress all wheel games, racing games, base ball practice at dolls and all games of a similar nature carried on on Sundays in the town of Portsmouth.

The following bills were allowed and ordered paid: For pipe purchased of Newport Water works for bridge on highway in district No. 1, \$26.58; of C. C. and C. E. Chase, for oil, etc., furnished for town hall, \$4.85; of C. D. Arvin, for one and a half months' labor on town farm, \$50; of Oscar C. Manchester, for auditing town treasurer's accounts for the years 1898 and 1899, \$2; of Charles G. Thomas, for auditing town treasurer's accounts for the municipal year ending May 3, 1899, \$1; Mrs. William H. Martin, for bedding destroyed by William T. Harvey by order of board of health, \$10; of Mrs. William H. Martin, for clothing furnished inmates of town asylum, \$2.35; of Mrs. William H. Martin, for one month's services as keeper of town asylum, from March 25 to April 25, \$30; of C. Henry Dyer, for repairs on highway in district No. 1, \$26.41; of Henry Anthony, supervisor in district No. 1, \$19.02; of George E. Sisson, for repairs in district No. 2, \$30.30; of Abraham C. Chase, for one covered wagon and for fertilizer furnished to the town farm \$41.80; of Wm. T. Harvey, for winning prizes, testing notices and opening town hall, etc., \$30; of Benjamin Greene, for returning twenty-four births for the years 1897 and 1898, \$6; Mrs. William H. Martin, for services as keeper of town asylum from April 25 to May 25, \$15; Alex. G. Manchester, for repairs on highway in district No. 3, \$410.55; of William T. Harvey, for five weeks' assistance to outside poor, \$7.50; of T. T. Pimman for advertising assessor's notices, \$2.25; of estate of Joseph G. Dennis, for painting and lettering guide boards, \$1.50; of Robert H. Manchester, for council fees for two regular sessions and one special session, \$11.

Corpus Christi is a national festival observed in the Western Islands the Thursday after Trinity Sunday. In this town and Middletown the festivities began Saturday evening, when the Portuguese from far and near went to the house of John F. Brazil for a dance and supper. Sunday morning a special car was chartered to take them to Newport to attend a high mass at St. Joseph's Church beginning at 10:30 after the regular mass and lasting until 12 o'clock. The party then came back to John T. Brazil's who kept open









# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher.*  
In Use For Over 30 Years.

## Story About Mr. Lincoln.

The death of Mr. Denton, of Delaware county, Iowa, recalls a story he used to tell. In the early days of the Illinois Central railway the line was a fence, and one day two cows belonging to a Methodist clergyman were killed. Being sued for damages, the company resolved to make a test case of it. The president of the road directed Mr. Denton to take \$500 and go to Springfield and retain Abraham Lincoln, whom he knew well, for the company. Mr. Lincoln replied to his request:

"I am sorry you didn't come yesterday, Nick, for I have been retained by the preacher and his friends. The importance of this case to the company, and then, pulling two backskin bags filled with gold out of his pockets, he put them down on the table before the lawyer with a startling click, saying, "Mr. Lincoln, the president of the company authorizes me to hand you this retainer of \$500 to take our case."

Mr. Lincoln jumped to his feet, flushed with anger. "Nick Denton!" he said, "I have given my promise to that preacher and his friends, and the Illinois Central hasn't money enough to buy me away from his side. I don't know that I shall ever get a cent from him—but I'll do my best to make your company pay for those cows."

Denton said he never felt so mean and small in his life as he did at that moment, and he used to say that Lincoln was the noblest and best man in America.

## The Cost of Golf.

An English golfer has been to the pains of accumulating statistics in regard to the game as it is played in Great Britain to-day. Perhaps we cannot equal his figures now, but a few years will witness the American expansion of other records, and we will be doubling and tripling what our British cousins have done. The golfer estimates that there are thousands of clubs in the United Kingdom, with an average membership of a hundred players. This gives a very respectable total of one hundred thousand players, who are supposed to play the golf—spend individually about \$125 annually in their pursuit of the game. This sum covers expenditure for railway expenses, luncheons, caddies, clubs, balls, and other items, and is said to be a pretty fair average. If it may be accepted, then there is spent annually, in Great Britain alone, \$22,500,000 in the attempt, as somebody has said, to knock a little ball into a little hole. The figures are large enough to "give us pause," but not to dismay us. Twelve million dollars might better be spent in the pursuit of golf than in maintaining sanctuaries for the victims of nervous prostration.—Harper's Bazar.

"A happy marriage," exclaimed the widow woman, "is like a beautiful dream!"  
"Because people go into it with their eyes shut?" asked the bachelor girl.  
Detroit Journal.

## ABOUT PLANT WORSHIP

Curious Customs of Ancient Times, Some of Which Still Survive.

The plant worship which holds so prominent a place in the history of the primitive races of mankind would appear to have sprung from a perception of the beauty and utility of trees. Survivals of this still linger on in many parts of Europe. The peasants in Bohemia carry forth into their gardens before sunrise on Good Friday, and falling upon their knees before a tree will exclaim: "I pray, O green tree, that thou may make thee good." At night time they will run to and fro about their gardens crying: "Good, O trees, and I will sing you." In our own country the Devonshire farmers and their men will to this day go out into their orchards after supper on the evening of Twelfth Day, carrying with them a large milk pail of elder, with roasted apples pressed into it. All present hold in their hands an earthenware cup filled with liquor, and taking up their stand beneath those apple trees which have borne the most fruit, address them in these words:

"Hail to thee, good apple tree, who to bear pocket fulls, hat fulls, Pock fulls, busked bag fulls!"  
simultaneously draining the contents of their cups over the trees. The observance of this ceremony, which is known as "wassailing," is enjoined by Thomas Nashe in his work entitled "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry," wherein he bids the householder

"Wassail the trees, that they may bear You many a plant and many a pear: For more or less fruit they will bring, As you do them wassailing."

In most countries certain plants are to be found associated with witches and their craft. Shakespeare causes one of his witches to discourse of root of "hemlock digged i' the dark," likewise also of "slips of yew sivered in the moon's eclipse." Yervana was held in times known as "the enchanter's plant," and, again, was regarded as an antidote against their spells and machinations. This partially for certain plants is well known. According to Grimm, the tree-trunk of the New-England witch was a walnut tree near Benevento. In walnut and other trees they are also said to be the habit of lurking at nightfall. Witches, too, had their favorite flowers. Among them the foxglove was known as the "witches' bells." Tradition asserts that on moonlight nights he might be seen flying through the air mounted on the stems of eggwort, reeds or tulips. Throughout Germany it is believed that witches' career through the midnight skies on hay. Many plants were pressed into service as charms and spells for the detection of witches and evil spirits who were wandering about on their nefarious errands, particularly the St. John's wort, still largely worn by the German peasantry as a kind of amulet on St. John's eve. It was an old belief that all baptized persons whose eyes had been steeped in the green juice of the lamer bark of the elder tree would be enabled to detect witches anywhere. The same property, according to German folk lore, is possessed by the wild radish, try and saffron on Walpurgis Night. Among other plants which have had the reputation of averting the evils and sorceries of witchcraft the juniper, holly, mistletoe, little plumed, herb perils, eyebright, angelica, herb botany, rowan tree, bracken, and twigs of the ash may be mentioned. In the Rhine district the water lily is regarded as antagonistic to sorcery. Lavender is believed in Tuscany to possess the power of averting the evil eye. Olive branches are said to keep the witches from the cottage doors in the rural districts of Italy, and the Russian peasantry will lay aspen upon the grave of a witch to prevent her spirit from walking abroad or exercising any evil influence over her neighbors.—The Gentlemen's Magazine.

Indyand Kipling's maternal grandfather was the Rev. George E. Macdonald. It is related of him that in days when he was courting the lady whom he afterward married, the father-in-law to be—an aged Methodist, with extremely strict notions in regard to the proprieties—was highly indignant enough on one occasion to enter the parlor without giving any warning of his approach. The consequence was that he found the secretaries occupying a single chair. Dashed shocked by this, spectacle the old man solemnly said: "Mr. Macdonald, when I was courting Mrs. Brown she sat on one side of the room and I on the other." Mr. Macdonald's reply was: "That's what I should have done if I had been courting Mrs. Brown."—Argonaut.

Sometimes so methodical a man as Secretary Long makes mistakes, and a recent one caused a curious complication. A Washington lady who is famous for her activity as well as her attractions interested herself in the appointment of a young relative as a lieutenant in the marine corps. After hearing the presentation of his claim, Secretary Long was so overwhelmed by her eloquence and attractions that he put her name on the list in place of the candidate. She was therefore very much astonished a few days later when she received a letter from the navy department directing her to appear at the office of General Heywood, commander of the marine corps, and submit to a physical examination.—Philadelphia Evening Post.

## CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher.*  
"Dearest," asked the confiding girl, after her usual manner, "am I really your first and only love?"  
"So, darling," said the young drug-gist, "but you are something just as good."—Indianapolis Journal.

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## HOOLEY'S IN HAVANA.

Large Flock of Cheap Promoters Doing the Cuban Capital.

Havana is thronged with speculators of all classes. They are having various effects on the community. One man from New York put up at one of the leading hotels and talked loudly and at all times of the great things he was going to do with the vast amount of capital at his back. He priced trunks of suburban real estate, plus lands and mines. He made arrangements with railroads for special trains to carry capitalists to various properties on inspection tours. At the end of three weeks he had run his course, but before getting to the end he borrowed \$50 of a Spanish officer and did not pay it back. The Spanish officer made a vigorous protest and said that all Americans who were coming down were of the same kind.

These cheap and irresponsible adventurers are giving the American investors a bad name. The man who is here trying to buy corner lots and unoccupied tracts is also numerous. Havana does not do much in the real estate business and values are hard to get. A property remains in a family for 100 years. There is, of course, more or less really exchanging and trading, but nothing like what there would be in a northern town of the same size. When a prospective buyer wishes to get an option on a corner lot he is viewed with as much astonishment as though he were trying to buy the man's children.

A gentleman who came here to establish a business looked at eleven acres of land near the bay. It had gone into the hands of an agent. The price had gone up to \$18,000. Perhaps it had a value before. If so no one had thought of it. Other land is going up at the same rate. Americans are not in close touch with these owners and do not know the processes of fixing values. It is probable that the prices will all be fixed before they leave the game. From the inquiries being made it seems certain that Havana is in for a lively speculative period.

This speculative curiosity has caused the officers of some of the larger enterprises in Havana to refuse to answer any questions. One of the large financial houses in New York notified its Havana correspondent that the house would make no inquiries as to the Havana street railway properties. The Havana correspondent had had acquaintance with the railway men, but he found it absolutely impossible to get the desired information. He could not find the amount invested or anything about the financial history of the company.

## Mr. Bolen's Equine Friend.

John C. Bolen of South Zanesville, Ohio, was in Wilmington, Del., a few days ago to attend the funeral of a dear friend. Just as he was about to enter a carriage to return from the cemetery he thought he saw an old friend in one of the horses attached to the carriage.

"Going up to the horse attached to the carriage and said: 'Well, how are you?'

"The horse picked up his ears, turned his head and gave a look or recognition, showing that he had heard a familiar name. The driver was surprised and asked:

"Do you know that horse?"

"Indeed I do," said Bolen, "for I asked him. Where did you get him?"

"We bought him from a dealer on West," was the driver's reply.

Then Bolen asked: "Have you got his mate?"

"Yes," said the driver, "is there anything peculiar about him?"

Mr. Bolen smiled and replied: "Yes, he has a Roman nose, and he is the only horse of the kind I ever saw."

The driver, who was getting more and more surprised, said: "Well, that other horse has a queer nose, sure enough."

The identity of Wellington was complete, and then Mr. Bolen told his story further. He had owned Wellington and his mate with a Roman nose, and dealer, and he in turn sold them to a liverman in Wilmington. But he knew Wellington as soon as he saw him, and there does not appear to be any doubt that Wellington knew his old owner.

## Microbes in Rum.

Milk drinkers having been searched sufficiently, the bacteriologists have turned upon the rum drinkers. Rum often has a disease known to the trade as "faintness." This is due to a microbe that, according to the "Lancet," "strictly speaking, does not flourish in alcohol, but in its own gelatinous envelope, through the walls of which it can obtain the necessary supplies of food in the form of sugar while keeping out its enemy, alcohol."

The rum microbe, however, has been tamed provisionally. "Colobactin" has been used to induce it to form a firm, gelatinous envelope.

The Olympia's telephone buzzed frantically.

"Hello," cried Dewey.

"That you, Admiral?"

"Yes, Who are you?"

"I'm the editor of the Wilmington Bazaar."

"Are you going to eat all those dinners?"

"I expect to."

"Well, you'd better do what we do with our paper."

"What's that?"

"We have patent insides."—Harper's Bazar.

"I haven't written a line of spring poetry this year."

"Reformed?"

"No, I have lost my botany and don't remember what flowers ought to be in bloom by this time."—Chicago Record.

How many hard boiled eggs can a man eat on an empty stomach?

## Warriors of All Nations.

Buffalo Bill and his large organization, composed of the Rough Riders of the World, will be in Newport on June 21 and on the morning of the exhibition a grand street cavalcade of all the famous horsemen of the New and Old World will march through the different streets of the city. This free parade introduces all the warriors from the different nations and is headed by the famous Cowboy Band. Every person participating is a genuine representative. Six hundred of them are required.



Buffalo Bill.

Colonel Cody is a welcome visitor here, and every year he has many new features added to his exhibition and every one of them is of an instructive character and of interest to both young and old. For the first time there will appear a contingent of the residents of the Philippine Islands, whose experts on horsemanship; also some of the queer characters from the recently annexed Hawaiian Islands, who not only perform feats in equestrianism but also introduce, through the female representatives, the unique and astonishing religious dances as they are performed in their country, when the occasion requires. Cubans who have served in the last war and who come here with visible marks they have received in the different encounters. Porto Ricans who illustrate their native style of riding, Indians, Cowboys, German and English Cavalrymen, Cossacks, Arabs, Gauchos, Mexicans, and others.

A military masterpiece entitled the "Charge on San Juan Hill" will be shown for the first time. This is made as nearly realistic as it is possible in the limited area. The management have spared neither time nor expense to make this the greatest effort of their history and have gone so far as to engage a detachment of Roosevelt's Rough Riders who were participants in this heroic event.

## Your Vacation.

It is time you decided where to spend it. Would you like to spend it at far-famed Bar Harbor? You will not have a better opportunity than is afforded this year by the American Institute of Instruction, the oldest educational association in this country, which holds its 50th annual meeting at this noted resort, July 6-10. For this occasion greatly reduced rates are offered by both railroad and steamship companies with privileges of making the journey partly by rail and partly by water. On the return trip stop-over privileges will be granted at or East of Newport Junction, Me. Return tickets are good until July 31.

An opportunity is here given of seeing the most beautiful and interesting stretch of sea coast in America. Numerous side trips, also at low rates have been arranged—by boat to Northeast and Southwest Harbors, to Millbridge, Jonesport and Machiasport; by rail to Bangor, Eastport, St. John, Mt. Kineo, and other places of interest.

The hotels have agreed to give special rates, while for those whose means are limited, or who wish the quiet and comfort of private homes, there is ample opportunity at a merely nominal price.

The meetings of the Institute are held morning and evening, leaving the afternoon free for sight-seeing. The list of speakers includes Gov. Powers of Maine, Pres. Eliot of Harvard, Prof. Tyler of Amherst, Hon. Horace G. Wadlin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts and many others.

Much at all the sessions will be furnished by the famous Temple Quartette of Boston. Any person who wishes may share in this delightful summer outing. How it may be done is told in a 24-page bulletin, giving full particulars, which may be had by sending your address on a postal card to the Secretary, Edwin H. Witherell, Bridgeport, Mass.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness, constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

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CO. Stomach

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## Historical and Genealogical.

## Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written.
2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.
3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness.
4. Write on one side of the paper only.
5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.
6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to  
R. H. TILLEY,  
NEWPORT, R. I.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1899.

## NOTES.

**WIGHTMAN**—The following items are from an old Bible in possession of a member of the family, and may be of value to some of the readers of the Mercury interested in the name of Wightman.

George Wightman, born 1623, died in 1715, aged 92 years. His children were—1. Elizabeth, born July 20, 1646; 2. Ayile, born December 9, 1646; 3. Daniel, born January 2, 1668; 4. Sarah, born February 25, 1671; 5. George, born January 8, 1673; 6. John, born April 16, 1674; 7. Samuel, born January 9, 1675; 8. Valentine, born April 16, 1681.

**SPRAGUE, JENCKES**—Correction.—It was a mistake to say in query 410 that Mercy Sprague, daughter of Anthony, Jr., was born March 12, 1702. It was her husband, Daniel Jenckes, who was born on that date. It is not yet known just when Mercy Sprague was born. Can not some one discover dates of the birth of the children of Anthony and Mary (Ellen) Sprague? See Bible and old papers.—E. A. S.

**DRING**—The following items are taken from an old Bible in possession of a lady in Newport, Rhode Island.

John Dring's Bible, Newport, May 16, 1822, written by Philip Dring, son of John Dring.

Tabitha Dring was born October the 2 day 1726.

Benjamin Dring was born November the 27 day 1727.

Philip Dring born September the 7 day, 1780.

Hannah Dring was born September the 11 day, 1782.

Nathaniel Dring was born September the 4 day, 1784.

Abigail Dring was born April the 30th day, 1730.

Nathaniel Dring died October the 20th day, 1787.

Sarah Dring died February the 16th day, 1788.

Thomas Dring died April the 16 day, 1787.

Philip Dring died January 18 day, 1790.

Ruth Dring died July 24 day, 1816.

Delany Dring born June 30, 1762.

John Dring born December the 15th., 1754.

Hannah Dring born February the 3d., 1757.

Philip Dring born September 23, 1758.

Nathaniel Dring born March 29, 1761.

Ruth Dring born June 26, 1763.

Benjamin Dring born — 19, 1765.

John Dring died November 5 day, 1775.

Ruth Dring died, 1766.

Philip Dring Jr. and Benjamin Dring died April 10, 1766.

Ruth Dring, born April ye 18th day, 1767.

Philip Dring, born August ye 29, 1769.

Sarah Dring born June ye 1, 1772.

John Dring born November ye 4, 1775.

Deber Dring born March ye 22, 1777.

Hannah Dring born May — day, 1795.

Philip Dring born May the 24, 1802.

Abby Dring, born December 10, 1803.

Charles P. Dring, born June 12, 1808.

Mary Dring, born October 1, 1810.

Ruth Dring born July 7, 1813.

Frances Dring born October 1, 1815.

Sarah Dring born October 4, 1817.

Harriet Dring was born May 9, 1819.

## QUERIES.

510. CORNELL—What was the ancestry of George Cornell, who married Philadelphia Eastis of Salem, Mass., March 19, 1656-67? They had a daughter Ruth, born December 12, 1697, married Joseph Brownell, January 5, 1716-7.—A. C. M.

511. LAWTON—Is Thomas Lawton who died in 1681 the first of the name in this country? What was the date of his birth and who was his wife?—A. C. M.

512. SMITH—Hezekiah Smith, born in Providence, Rhode Island, August 18, 1706, married (when?) Rachel Smith daughter of Edward and Mercy (Mowry) Smith, born when? For awhile they were in Smithfield, near Providence. What became of them? When and where did they die? Their son Enos was in Windham County, Conn., went to Worthington, Mass.—E. W. L.

513. LATHAM—Frances Latham, daughter of Lewis Latham, married, in England, 1st, Lord Weston, 2nd,

William Dungan, 3rd., Gov. Jeremiah Clarke, of Rhode Island. She brought with her to America a portrait of her father (Lewis Latham), and a few years ago, photographs of this portrait were advertised for sale in Washington, D. C. Can any one tell who possesses the original picture, or where, if anywhere, the photographs may be obtained?—A. H. S.

514. SWEET, BENNET—Can any one furnish the parentage of Jane Sweet, of Weymouth, Rhode Island, who was married March 19, 1723, in East Greenwich, by Thomas Spencer, to William Bennet (of William (2), of Samuel (1)); he born June 3, 1697 (?). I have no date of his death.—A. H. S.

515. GLADSTONE—Who were the parents of James Gladstone, who married Sarah Fiddings, December 1, 1787, Bristol, Rhode Island, by Rev. Barnabas Taylor?—J. W.

516. SISON—George Sison (2) Richard (1) married Sarah Lawton, daughter of Thomas Lawton, and had among others, John Sison, born 1688, and when George Sison made his will August, 1718, this John had a daughter Jane, who was to receive a bequest from her grandfather's estate, when she was eighteen. Now John Sison was supposed to have had two wives, but the names of neither are known, and Jane was supposed to be child of the first wife. His will, dated 1768, shows that he had the following children: James, Constant, children of my daughter Jane Cole; and daughters Mary Almy, Elizabeth Wing, Judith Fish, Abigail Almy, Mercy Sherman. He died in 1784, in Dartmouth. Can any one give the names of these two wives? Note the name Constant. Jane Sison, his daughter, married Hugh Cole (4) (Hugh (3), Hugh (2), Hugh (1)), and they had Samuel, Richard Sison, Peabody, Hugh, James. The name Peabody would indicate that one of the grandmothers was of Alden-Peabody descent. Can any one throw light on this problem?—M. L. T. A.

517. WAITE, JENCKES—Lucy Waite, born 1758, died April 22, 1830, daughter of Samuel and Ansellis Jenckes Waite, married William Hammond, son of Joseph, August 15, 1778. I am very desirous of obtaining the descent of Lucy Waite on both her father's and her mother's side.—E. R. B.

518. ELDRED (ELDRIDGE)—I should be grateful for any clue toward tracing the parentage and further ancestry of Daniel Eldred, said to have been born in Newport or Kingstown, Rhode Island, about 1750-60, and married Rebecca Steadman, August 29, 1760. Daniel Eldred's mother is said to have been a Murphy—not proved—sister of Martin Murphy, and it is said that she married a Lee, probably for her second husband. Providence is mentioned as a residence, but whether of Lees or Eldreds is not clear. An Eldred, brother of Daniel's father, lived in South America. Was above Daniel a brother of Thomas Eldred, son of John, of Kingstown, which Thomas, in 1776, was of Hancock, Berkshire Co., Mass., and in 1777 bought land there, being mentioned as "late of West Greenwich, R. I." About 1779, Daniel Eldred removed from Kingstown to western Massachusetts, Tolland being the location given.—J. M. T.

519. STEADMAN—Rebecca (3) (Steadman) Eldred was daughter of Thomas (2) Steadman, born 1728, and Mary Perry, born 1735; son of Thomas (1) Steadman and Hannah —, of South Kingstown, Rhode Island. Who were Thomas (1) Steadman's ancestors, and who was Hannah, his wife?—J. M. T.

520. BARBER, PERRY—Mary (4) Perry, born 1735, wife of Thomas Steadman (2), was daughter of Benjamin (3) Perry, born 1677, Narragansett, Rhode Island, (Edward (2), Ezra (1)) and his wife, Susannah Barber. Who were the parents and further ancestors of Susannah Barber. Is there a Perry Genealogy, or is there one under compilation?—J. M. T.

521. CORY—What was the ancestry of Philip Cory, probably of Tiverton, Rhode Island, who married September 22, 1727, Hannah Gray, of Edward? I should be glad for any information bearing on this line of Corys.—W. M. R.

522. DARROW—What was the maiden name of Rebecca —, who married Lemuel Darrow, November 16, 1775, of Waterford, Connecticut?—C.

523. VASE—Who were the ancestors of Captain Ebenezer Vase, of Newport, Rhode Island, born about 1712, died January 25, 1784 (?), married, September 11, 1737, Phoebe Williston, of Tchaob and Dorothy (Gardner) Williston. Phoebe (Williston) Vase was born May 10, 1716, at Little Compton, and died in Middletown, Rhode Island, July 14, 1795.—E. D.

## ANSWERS.

302. RHODES—The record which I have of Charles D. Rhodes, son of Paul and Amy (Devilson) Rhodes, and his family is as follows:—

Charles Devilon Rhodes, born 1794, died September 1894, married May 23, 1816, Harriet, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Denison) Butler, born February 12, 1795, died August 23, 1832. Their children were:

Harriet Adele, born March 15, 1818, married May 25, 1835, Charles G. Carleton; Heloise Florentine, born August 17, 1819; Charles Butler, born 1822, died in

infancy; Lach Butler, born August 23, 1824, died November 1896; Abby Gladwin, born August 14, 1826, married September 29, 1849, Horatio N. Slater, one February, 1866.—E. R. B.

519. CHURCH—Thomas Church (3), of Benjamin (2), of Richard (1), married 3d., 1719, Sarah Bailey, born 1695, died April 22, 1764.—A. M. F.

518. RICHMOND—Anna Richmond was daughter of Col. Barzillai Richmond, who was born in Little Compton, Rhode Island, April 23, 1721, died in Providence, Rhode Island, January 5, 1796, and Sarah Knight, his wife, who was daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Knight. She was both November 21, 1718, died October 10, 1791. Their daughter Anna was born October 1, 1750, and died April 25, 1781, married March 1, 1772, Commodore Silas Talbot of Dighton. Col. Barzillai Richmond was prominent in the Colonial Wars, and Richmond street, Providence, is named for him. The descendants of Anna Richmond Talbot can claim through her father, Col. Richmond, descent from two or three of the Mayflower Pilgrims. The Richmond Genealogy, lately published by Joseph B. Richmond of Boston, gives the facts in the case.—H. E. C.

519. SISON—Richard Sison, born 1705, July 17, married Alice Sode, daughter of William and Hannah Soule, of Dartmouth, Mass. Their children were Benjamin, Joseph, Philip, Thomas, Philip and Alice. William Soule was grandson of George Soule of the Mayflower. Will J. S. S. kindly furnish me with copy of his Sison records?—A. A. W.

521. NORMAN—Moses Norman (1) born 1718, died July 8, 1778, married Priscilla Bradford, born 1716, died November 18, 1811. They had five children:—

1. Moses (2) Norman, born 1751, died March 23, 1803, married Sarah Cornell, of George (6), (Clark (5), George (4), Thomas (3), Thomas (2), Thomas (1)).

2. Ann Norman, born 1753, died July 21, 1815, married Edward Talbot, of Bristol.

3. Priscilla Norman, born —, died 1785, married William Thurston, of Newport, Rhode Island.

4. Hope Norman, born 1762, died July 18, 1815, married Caleb Hargill, Newport, Rhode Island.

5. John Bradford Norman, born 1765, died August 13, 1805.

Moses (2), son of Moses and Priscilla (Bradford) Norman, by wife Sarah Cornell, had the following children:—

1. Thomas Norman, born November 18, 1782, died August 22, 1847.

2. Elizabeth Norman, born August 25, 1785, died August 18, 1841.

3. Moses Norman, born January 21, 1788, died March 25, 1861.

4. Ann Norman, born September 9, 1790, died July 26, 1852.

5. Hope Norman, born March 8, 1793, died January 31, 1851, married James Butler, of New Bedford, Mass.

6. Richard Cornell Norman, born April 9, 1795, died June 26, 1847.

7. George Washington Norman, born February 22, 1797.

8. Priscilla Bradford Norman, born April 9, 1800, died August 4, 1870, married Philip Stevens, of Newport, Rhode Island.

From printed record of this line of the Norman family, and Cornell records.—E. M. T.

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## NEWPORT, ONE DAY ONLY, Wednesday, June 21.

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RESERVED NUMBERED SEATS on sale the day of exhibition at Barney's Piano Rooms, 154 Thames Street.

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## Crescent Bicycles

Have Never Been Changed in the Middle of the Season.

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Regular \$10 Crayon with a heavy White and Gill Oak or Gold frame, complete for \$5, taken from any photograph. Samples of work can be seen at our store.

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## Drawings.

This is the only place in Newport where you can get Gibson's drawings on Japan paper.

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Is unsurpassed. Hundreds of fine

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Just received and much lower than ever.

NEWPORT ART STORE, 181 THAMES STREET, Mercury Building.

Headquarters for Artists' Materials.

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NOW DISCHARGING. For sale at the lowest prevailing prices, by

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## State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

NEWPORT, R. I. CITY OF NEWPORT.

WHEREAS, by the provisions of an Act passed by the General Assembly on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1898, a proposition or amendment to the Constitution of the State is to be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection, at meetings of the electors to be held on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1899, in the words following to wit: "Shall the proposition of amendment to the Constitution of this State, entitled 'The Revised Constitution of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations,' proposed by the General Assembly at its January session, A. D. 1898, and read to the electors at their annual meeting, and at district meetings in April, A. D. 1899, and approved by the succeeding General Assembly on the first day of June, A. D. 1899, be adopted?"

WHEREFORE, the qualified electors of this City are hereby warned and notified to meet in their respective Ward Meetings, on TUESDAY, the said TWENTIETH day of June, A. D. 1899, at half past six o'clock in the morning, at the following named places designated according to law, to wit:

IN THE FIRST WARD, at the Ward Room in No. 21 Fire Station building, Bridge street;

IN THE SECOND WARD, at the Ward Room in the No. 1 Fire Station building, Equality Park place;

IN THE THIRD WARD, at the Ward Room in No. 11 Fire Station building, Mill street;

IN THE FOURTH WARD, at the Ward Room in No. 7 Fire Station building, Young street;

IN THE FIFTH WARD, at the Engine Room in No. 6 Fire Station, Thames street, AND, to give in their ballots as provided by law, to approve or reject the aforesaid proposition of amendment to the Constitution of the State; and WHEREAS, the City Council of said City has directed that the following proposition be submitted to the electors of said City qualified to vote upon any proposition to impose a tax or for the expenditure of money at the Ward Meetings to be held on said 20th day of June, A. D. 1899, viz: "Shall the City Council authorize the issue and sale of thirty year bonds of this City for an amount not exceeding \$200,000, of such amounts, at such rate of interest, and payable at such times and upon such terms as the said City Council shall prescribe, the proceeds of said sale to be applied to the building and improvement of the sidewalks of the said City of Newport?"

AND, the electors of said City qualified to vote upon any proposition to impose a tax or for the expenditure of money are hereby notified to give in at said Ward Meetings to be held on said TUESDAY, June 20, A. D. 1899, their ballots, as provided by law, upon the aforesaid proposition submitted to them by the City Council of said City.

Said Ward Meetings according to law, will be kept open from half past six o'clock in the morning until half past six o'clock in the evening and no longer.

WITNESS my hand, this Twelfth day of June, A. D. 1899.

WILLIAM K. STEVENS, City Clerk.

## TOWN OF NEW SHOREHAM.

## Notice of Application for Liquor License.

AT A MEETING of the Town Council of the town of New Shoreham, held on the 15th day of June, 1899, the following named person and application for liquor license of the second class, under the provisions of Chapter 302 of the General Laws of Rhode Island to sell pure, spirituous, intoxicating and malt liquors, within the limits of said town, viz:

JAMES E. JOHNSON